

MOVEMENT FOR INCREASE IN CLERKS' PAY GROWS IN FAVOR

MANY CAPABLE MEN QUIT THE SERVICE

Resign from Departments on
Account of Small Pay.

SECRETARY DOYLE'S VIEWS

**Says Those Who Give Up Positions
Cannot Always Be Replaced—Be-
lieves Public Service Should Offer
Better Opportunities for Advance-
ment for Ambitious Young Men.**

Secretary John T. Doyle, of the Civil Service Commission, is greatly interested in the campaign for higher salaries for department clerks. Discussing the matter with a representative of The Washington Herald, he recalled the fact that the salaries paid are based on a law of 1852, and that the average pay of the clerical force had not changed materially since then.

"The clerks work longer hours now than they did in 1852," said Mr. Doyle, "and it costs more to rear a family than it did at that period. As far as servants are concerned, the supply was then greater than the demand, and wages were comparatively small. The wants of the clerk were fewer, and were satisfied cheaply. He could lay aside part of his salary for old age, and still live in a manner befitting his station."

"I hardly think the statement that there are plenty of good men to fill the places of those who resign is true. The rotation in office, which ranges from 10 to 25 per cent a year, works injury by the loss of the most valuable employees. As a rule those who quit the service are the most capable and it is an economic loss to drive men of ability out of work which they are best fitted to perform. It is several years before those who are appointed to succeed them can fully replace them."

Opinions of Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Doyle's views along this line were given in more detail in an article which appeared in the Washington Investigator last March. It said in part:

"The notion of public economy has been strongly impressed upon the popular mind since the civil war. A further hindrance to ameliorating legislation has been in the false view that public office is largely secured by political influence, and retained by the same power; that the majority of government clerks are incompetent or superannuated, and many dishonest."

"Secretary Garfield, in his last annual report, said that no one administrative change was more needed than a reclassification of all the employees of the government, and a readjustment of the salaries; that it would enormously increase the efficiency of the public service, and that adequate provision should be made for the retirement of employees who have given long and meritorious service. In government as well as in private employ it is essential that salaries should be sufficiently high to attract competent persons; that promotion should be based upon merit, and that a stimulus be given to the best efforts."

Lower Positions Hard to Fill.
"Men of the higher classes in directive and technical work are better paid in private and corporation employ, in proportion to the value of their work; but the lower grades of employees are, in many cases, better paid than in similar work in private employ. The experience of administrative officers and of the Civil Service Commission, however, proves that the lower positions are hard to fill with persons having the qualifications demanded by the departments, because the service is not made sufficiently attractive as a life career."

"There is an excessive proportion of declinations of appointments, a serious consequence of which is that the departments are compelled to appoint persons of inferior qualifications, who are not well qualified for promotion to higher positions. The facts show that, as a rule, the same character of service, even where better paid, is more attractive in private than in public employ. While this is due in part to inadequate compensation, it is also due largely to the fact that the public service does not offer promising opportunities for advancement for ambitious, well-educated young men, such as is offered in large corporations, where, in time, they can command much higher salaries than they could hope to secure in the government service."

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Roast Spring Lamb
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Potatoes, Mashed or Boiled
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Coffee
½ Bottle of Claret or Rhine Wine
Served with Each Meal.

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OFFICIALS ADVANCED; CLERKS FORGOTTEN.

The following table, which was included in the final report of Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States, shows how the salaries of higher officials of the government have been increased since 1856, while those of clerks have remained stationary:

Office.	1856.	1876.	1910.	Percent- age of Increase since 1856.
The President.....	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	200
The Vice President.....	8,000	8,000	12,000	50
The Speaker of the House.....	8,000	8,000	12,000	50
Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000	8,000	12,000	50
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.....	3,000	4,500	5,000	66
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	2,500	3,000	3,500	40
Auditor of the Treasury.....	2,000	4,000	4,000	100
Treasurer of the United States.....	3,000	6,500	8,000	166
Register of the Treasury.....	3,000	4,500	4,000	33
Classified Service:				
Clerks of Class 1.....	1,200	1,200	1,200	None.
Clerks of Class 2.....	1,400	1,400	1,400	None.
Clerks of Class 3.....	1,600	1,600	1,600	None.
Clerks of Class 4.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	None.

MR. EDSON'S VIEWS

**Says Many Mechanics Receive
More Than Clerks.**

CANNOT GET THE BEST MEN

**President of the Washington Loan
and Trust Company Firm Believer
in More Pay for Government Em-
ployees—Would Be in Interest of
the Service, He Thinks.**

John Joy Edson, president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, called attention to the fact that many mechanics, thanks to organization, receive better pay than clerks in the government service. He believes that under the present scale of salaries paid the department employees it is impossible to secure the best men. Speaking of the matter, he said:

"There has been no readjustment of salaries in the department since 1852, except for a period of two or three years during the civil war, when foodstuffs were very high. At that time salaries were temporarily advanced 20 per cent. We know that at the present time the cost of living has gone up very greatly. It takes \$1 now to buy what we could get for 50 cents a short time ago. The cause of this great increase in the cost of living does not seem to be understood, but many persons, like myself, regard it as abnormal."

Mechanics Better Paid.

"The salaries paid in business houses have been advanced during the past few years. Mechanics now receive more compensation per diem than department clerks in many instances, as it is well known that their wages have doubled and in some cases more than doubled. This is the result of organization, which has enabled skilled workmen to guard their interests and secure adequate returns for their labor."

"The justification for considering an increase in the salaries of the department clerks seems perfectly clear and in the best interest of the service; that is, to secure the best service, their remuneration should be increased. Resignations are very frequent in all the departments, and this shows that the best men cannot afford to remain at the salaries they get. As a result, the government loses."

"Since the civil service reform which resulted in the inauguration of the merit system, introducing men and women of high character into the service, the average quality of service and the character of the individual have shown marked improvement, all in the best interests of the government."

ASKS JUSTICE FOR CLERKS

Rev. Wallace Radcliffe Thinks Salaries Far Too Low.

**Declares Uncle Sam's Army of Faith-
ful Workers Should Receive
Adequate Compensation.**

A firm believer in justice for "Uncle Sam's" faithful army of workers is Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. He declares the men and women in the service of the government possess unusual merit and a high degree of faithfulness and should be rewarded accordingly. He says:

"In making appropriations for battle ships and almost everything else under the sun our Representatives seem to forget the clerks in the departments. Notwithstanding the fact that within the last ten years the cost of living here in Washington has gone up at least one-third, the salaries of the government employees have stood at the same old figures."

"I regard the employees in the departments as among the most important of the great army of worthy and willing workers. The vast majority, in fact, nearly all of them, are good citizens. As a class, they are faithful, industrious, capable, and devoted. Many of them bring to their service culture and exceptional ability. Numbers are college bred and possess high mental equipment, having received special training along the lines in which they are working and materially helping the United States government."

"Many of them are veterans of the civil and Spanish wars, and have fully shown their patriotism and willingness to suffer sacrifices for Uncle Sam by risking death on the battlefield. Remember that the vast majority of these workers are giving to their country the best years and energy of their lives. Notwithstanding all these facts—and they are facts beyond dispute—these people receive disgracefully small salaries. Their remuneration has not changed for scores of years."

"I hope Congress will lose no time in taking up this matter and acting favorably upon it. Justice should be done to the clerks in all the departments, and gratitude for and recognition of their services should be shown by raising their salaries at least 20 per cent."

FRIENDS GIVE CLERKS AID

Continued from Page One.

Immediate relief by Congress, for the sake of the education of this important factor of the rising generation, if for no other reason.

Equally emphatic is President Charles W. Needham, of George Washington University, who has had opportunity to observe similar curtailment of the higher education of sons and daughters of government employees, and for the same reason.

Hand in hand with the demand for a readjustment of the salary scale is the call for provision for retirement on pension of superannuated civil service employees. At the present day the United States has the distinctive, though not creditable, position of being the only world power which fails to make such provision for those who have grown old in its employ.

How the present system has fostered the loan shark evil and enabled greed to prosper and grow fat on the distress occasioned by the poverty of underpaid government employees is a matter with which readers of this paper have already been made familiar. The loan shark evil is another of the train of misfortunes which have persistently pursued the underpaid clerk, forced to face complex and rapidly changing conditions with the status of his earning power unchanged.

Only Ones to Be Omitted.

That the employees in the classified service are the only ones who have been omitted in the general movement, old and new, for the increased remuneration of those in the public service is a well-known fact. Senators and Representatives, unmindful of the needs of civil service employees who have been working for the same wages for half a century and more, raised their own salaries. Likewise have been increased the salaries of other public servants. Nobody questions either the wisdom or the justice of these increases.

Among the conspicuous advances noted in salaries of public servants, within the period during which clerks in the classified service have been struggling along on the old basis, are the following: President, 200 per cent; Vice President, 50 per cent; Speaker of the House, 50 per cent; Secretary of the Treasury, 50 per cent; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 50 per cent; Comptroller of the Treasury, 33 per cent; Auditor of the Treasury, 33 per cent; Treasurer of the United States, 166 per cent; Register of the Treasury, 33 per cent.

In view of these facts, is the demand for readjustment of salaries in the classified service unreasonable? In justice to itself and to those in its employ, can the nation further defer action? Another factor in the battle for the government clerks is the hard rule that prohibits them from doing work outside of their regular positions. Stenographers who have been earning from \$2 to \$5 a night by performing extra service are thus forced to refuse the additional employment and confine themselves exclusively to incomes given by the government. Again, the government clerk, according to the ethics of "Uncle Sam," is not permitted to make an outlay. He must pretend he is satisfied with conditions; he must praise the government, and he must not object, even though his pay is reduced. The Washington Herald is his champion.

Charged with Making Handbook.
Arraigned in Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of gambling and making a handbook, Michael H. McNamee, of 1910 Fourteenth street northwest, demanded trial by jury. He was held in \$1,000 bond by Judge Kimball.

Banking Branch Holds Meeting.
Eckington branch of the W. C. T. U. met Friday night at the United Brethren church. Reports of the superintendents were read and routine business transacted. The next meeting will be a social affair.

Pope Condolences for Leopold.
Brussels, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Solr from Rome says the Pope has sent official condolences and his blessing to the two sons of the late King Leopold and Baroness Vaughan.

READJUSTMENT PLAN SUGGESTED.

Now that the need for revision of the salary scale of civil service employees has been so widely recognized, it is of interest to consider how an equitable system of readjustment can be devised. A clerk who has had experience in the various grades, beginning at a salary of \$720 a year, thinks a horizontal advance, of whatever per cent, would be impracticable. This employee points out that a horizontal advance would increase the compensation of some grades too much and others not enough.

He suggests the following as the easiest and most equitable plan of readjustment: Let the lowest civil service classified clerk be graded at \$720 a year. Drop out the \$540 grade, making the next above the entering grade \$900, an advance of \$180 a year on the clerk's first promotion. Next, do away with the \$1,000 grade, making \$1,200 the next step on the roll of promotion, an advance of \$300 a year on the clerk's second promotion. Retain the present \$1,400, \$1,600, and \$1,800 grades of clerkships as they are, but provide an additional grade at \$2,000, which grade is to be filled by promotions from the \$1,800 grade, as merit and fitness, determined by the proper chief, may warrant.

Such a plan of readjustment would result in an advance of \$200 a year for the \$1,800 clerk, and the same method continued downward would mean the filling of vacancies in the \$1,300 grade by merit promotion from the \$1,600 grade, and so on down through to the \$720 grade. This would mean an advance of \$200 a year in all grades, beginning with the \$1,400 grade, when promotions were made, and as the number to be advanced to the new \$2,000 grade would necessarily be limited, the judgment of heads of departments, coupled with the carded rating of clerks for efficiency, could be exercised and would make it possible for really deserving clerks, who had worked themselves up to the \$1,400 grade and higher, to be advanced to fill vacancies created in the next grade above.

MUST SUPPLEMENT MEAGER INCOMES

Many Federal Clerks Engage
in Outside Work.

MR. LISNER GIVES HIS VIEWS

**Married Employees Have Hard Time
of It When Sickness Overtakes
Them or Members of Their Fam-
ilies—Favors an Advance of 33-1-3
Per Cent on Average Salary.**

A. Lisner, who was chairman of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed a short time ago to look into the question of salaries of government employees, said:

"The Washington Herald is doing a great work in trying to get better pay for the clerks. Our investigation showed that the remuneration of the clerks, which averages only \$1,100 a year, is not sufficient to enable them to live as they should in these days of high prices for the necessities of life. Some people say the government employees ought to arrange their expenditures so as to live within their means. That is all nonsense. Take a man with a wife and four or five children. What can he do if members of his family are taken sick and doctor bills have to be met? In cases like this it frequently happens that what little he has been able to lay aside is swept away."

Report of the Committee.

The report of the committee, which was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce December 14 last, recommended that the average salary be raised 33-1-3 per cent. Copies of it have just been sent to every member of both the House and Senate. The report said in part: "According to Bradstreet, commodities were higher October 1, 1909, than at any corresponding preceding date, except in 1897. In September, out of 301 staples, forty-five increased, and only eighteen declined. The indications are that the price of grain and cotton will increase. A magazine of reputation is responsible for the statement that the prices for 23 leading commodities for the past ten years have risen 40 per cent."

"This increase in values has enriched manufacturers, farmers, and most wage earners. But the government employees—barring Senators and Representatives—have had no increase. The average salary of a government clerk is still only \$1,100."

"The Roosevelt Homes Commission shows that last year, in the various departments, 1,933 married men were earning less than \$600 a year, and 515 less than \$500."

"We advance in every direction, except that of humane treatment of the government clerk. We make laws for the prevention of child labor, for compulsory education. We make grants of money for the prevention and cure of diseases, and all the time keep 25,947 men on such low salaries that through care and anxiety, and often from lack of proper food and housing, they are unhealthy and unhappy."

Live in Insanitary Apartments.

"Examine the \$30, \$35, and \$40 apartments in which many of our clerks are obliged to live, and see how few of their bedrooms have adequate light and ventilation."

"What private employer of any standing takes thirty, forty, or even fifty years of a man's faithful service and then sets him adrift, penniless, or cuts his already paltry salary to a mere mockery of a living wage?"

"Besides their ordinary expenses, many of the clerks have to spend their money here and there to take trips home to vote for the very men who appear to be indifferent to the just claim of their supporters for an adequate salary."

"It is time that Congress reflected that these men, so helpless singly, have at last organized. The Clerks' Civil Service Retirement Association last year numbered 12,000 members. By its next convention it hopes to increase its membership to 100,000."

Richard J. Marshall's Funeral.
The funeral of Richard J. Marshall, who died Friday afternoon, as the result of being thrown from his horse last month, will be held at the home, 1206 Park road, to-morrow afternoon. Rev. G. Freeland Peter, assistant rector of the Church of the Epiphany, will officiate, and burial will be in Congressional Cemetery.

Pope Condolences for Leopold.
Brussels, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Solr from Rome says the Pope has sent official condolences and his blessing to the two sons of the late King Leopold and Baroness Vaughan.

SPEAKER CANNON STANDS BY VOTE

Continued from Page One.

tion originally proposed by Representative Humphrey, and have always recognized the right of the presiding officers of the respective Houses to appoint members of a joint committee.

The form of the resolution as it was finally reported by the Senate committee puts into the power of the Speaker the appointment of the House members. It is expected that the resolution in this form will meet some opposition in the Senate from the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats, who will undoubtedly want to preserve the fruits of the victory won by their collaborators in the House. But it is believed the Senate will finally pass the resolution in the form reported by the committee. When it reaches the House again the question will come on concurrence or nonconcurrence.

If a motion were made to accept the Senate resolution, the House organization would have another opportunity for a test vote on the question involved in the Norris amendment, which was decided adversely to the Speaker by a majority of three.

Show More Fight.

The Speaker's followers were claiming yesterday that they could easily command the necessary votes if the question comes before the House again to overturn the result of Friday. They were blaming their predicament on absentees.

But the report went abroad that the Speaker would not take advantage of this parliamentary situation. It was stated that he would probably ask the Senate leaders to pass the resolution in the form in which it was adopted by the House. He will then carry the fight against the insurgents into the party caucus.

The Speaker will agree with his friends on a list of names and ask the caucus to approve of them. If the insurgents within the Republican ranks in the House enter the caucus they will be overwhelmingly outvoted, but will be under the party obligation to conform to the decision of the caucus when the question comes up in the House. This plan was talked over informally among leading Republicans at a little dinner at Speaker Cannon's home Friday night. The dinner was given to the Illinois delegation, the guests including the Democratic members as well as the Republicans. But the plan for disciplining the insurgents was evolved at little side talks between the Speaker and his Republican friends in the Illinois delegation.

ASSESSMENT ORDERED.

Meeting of Boys' Brigades in the
Wauha M. E. Church.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia and Virginia Division of the United Boys' Brigades, in Wauha M. E. Church, last night, it was decided to assess all companies in order to raise funds to pay off the indebtedness. Plans were made for the reorganization of the division, and organization of companies in Virginia. Eight churches were represented. Maj. Gen. E. C. Powers presided. A meeting of the advisory council was arranged for February 5, to discuss further extension in Virginia. A committee at large to confer with the advisory committees was appointed, to consist of S. H. Walker, H. P. Blair, J. J. Butler, E. C. Powers, and J. M. Groff.

The following appointments were made as a record of company examinations held on Wednesday: Captains, A. E. Hutchison, H. M. Fowler, E. V. Jones; first lieutenants, R. Hunter, H. G. Hurlbush, R. McBurney; second lieutenants, R. V. Kirby, E. Burnstone.

Taylor Joins Insurgents.

Declaration of Ohio Republican a
Bombshell for Joseph Cannon.

"I will not vote for Joseph Cannon, of Illinois, for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the next Congress," Representative Taylor, an organization man, a regular of regulars, threw his verbal bombshell into the Cannon camp yesterday, in a statement given to newspaper men for publication. Pressure from his district, pressure of the not-to-be-resisted variety, forced Mr. Taylor, he says, to this step.

Those who are familiar with the situation in Ohio confidently predict that the House will follow Mr. Taylor's example.

ALMOST A BILLIONAIRE.

United States Treasurer McClung
Gets Ready to Sign Receipts.

Yesterday was the day Les McClung, the new Treasurer of the United States, was to get that insignificant sum, \$125,000,000, which belongs to Uncle Sam, but he didn't, and he will have to wait until next Tuesday before he can even imagine himself the possessor of all that wealth.

It had been decided that Mr. McClung would sign the receipt yesterday in which he acknowledged that he had accepted from Charles H. Treat, retiring Treasurer of the United States, \$1,250,124,948.83 2-3, being all the coin, notes, and other securities owned by the government. According to custom, Mr. McClung had to sign the receipt in the presence of three members of the House. A Washington banker, who represented him; E. B. Daskam, chief of the division of public money, and A. T. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currency. Everything was ready in the morning for the ceremony, and Mr. McClung in his best frock coat and happiest Yale manner was prepared to make a bold and dashing signature which would remain forever in the records of the Treasury.

Mr. McClung looked very joyous and greeted visitors with smiling quips about being the leading billionaire of the world. And then when Mr. Daskam and Mr. Bree had come, and the ink was wet upon the pen, some one found that Mr. Huntington, who conducted the recent count of money in the Treasury, had left the city. Mr. McClung took off his best smile and said he would lay it away until Tuesday.

The receipt which Mr. McClung will sign is not for so magnificent an amount as was that which Mr. Treat, when he succeeds, signed when he took the place of Ellis H. Roberts. That receipt called for \$1,250,124,948.83 2-3. Mr. McClung gets about \$1,000,000 less.

Columbia Turnverein Meets To-night

The Columbia Turnverein will hold its annual social meeting this evening at 928 M street northwest. Officers will be installed and reports of the various committees read. Already 500 active members are down to take part in the turnfest.

CREDIT IS YOUR PURSE

Closed daily at 6 p. m. Saturday at 9 p. m.

This January Clearance Sale offers you an opportunity to buy artistic, dependable furniture at a saving of ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF usual prices. LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS.

This \$5.00 Oak or Mahogany Saddle Seat Rocker, \$1.95

Special January Clearance Bargain for Monday. Pretty Rocker, like cut, in oak or mahogany; saddle seat, spindle back. Regular \$5.00 value; January Clearance price, \$1.95

\$16.50 Genuine Gonda Reversible BRUSSELS RUGS at \$9.95

A special lot of 55 genuine Gonda Reversible Brussels Rugs; wool filled, guaranteed fast color, beautiful patterns; full 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular \$16.50 value. January Clearance price, \$9.95

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Fast Solid Train Washington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, with through Pullman to Chicago.

Later-day comforts and luxuries supplied with a lavish hand. Arrives Cincinnati, 10 a. m.; Indianapolis, 12:35 p. m.; St. Louis, 6:10 p. m., and Chicago, 9 p. m., connecting with fast transcontinental trains.

11:10 P. M. DAILY F. F. V. LIMITED.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.
(JANUARY 8, 1910.)

SENATE.
The Senate was not in session yesterday.

HOUSE.
The House convened at 10 o'clock noon. The greater part of the day was consumed in discussion of the military appropriation bill. General debate on the measure was concluded. Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, served notice the bill will come up for final passage on Monday.

Representative Kautzman, of Wisconsin, delivered a speech in opposition to ship subsidies. Representative Berthoud, of Missouri, strongly urged that the matter be referred to the army. Representative Oldfield, of Arkansas, made his maiden effort with a speech in which he advocated the repeal of the law which permits railroads to cut timber lands adjacent to their lines. Representative Swenden, of New York, spoke in advocacy of deeper waterways.

Representative Smith delivered a long address in support of the policy of conservation.

Representative Henry, of Texas, denounced the "iniquities of the present tariff law."

Representative Sulzer, of New York, spoke favorably of the military bill as it is reported. The House adjourned at 4:35 until Monday at noon.

MEYER'S REFORMS ADOPTED.
Secretary of the Navy Meyer spent several hours yesterday explaining to the members of the House Naval Committee his plan for the reorganization of navy yard administration.

The committee has practically decided to adopt his recommendation that construction work at navy yards relating to buildings and operating plants shall be placed under the supervision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The members of the committee believe that this work should be in charge of the civil engineers of the navy. The committee has also decided to abolish the Bureau of Equipment and distribute its functions among the other bureaus.

Chairman Foss said that the naval appropriation bill will not be completed before the end of February.

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EXCURSIONS.

NEW NORFOLK LINE
\$2 One Way REGULAR FARE Round Trip SPECIAL SATURDAY EXCURSION—\$2.00 ROUND TRIP.

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STEAMER ST. JOHNS
FROM WASHINGTON—4th street wharf, 9 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, arriving Old Point 7 a. m. Norfolk 7 a. m.

FROM NORFOLK—Commerce street wharf, 4 p. m. Old Point 8 p. m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday, arriving Washington 6 a. m.

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Le. Washington 6:35 p. m. Le. Portsmouth 5:00 p. m.
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Every quarter hour, pass Main Entrance Zoological Park, to Cherry Chase, connect with Kensington line at Lake.

BOB TAYLOR
ON
CASTLES IN THE AIR
SENATOR ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, will deliver his celebrated lecture, "CASTLES IN THE AIR," AT
Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South, Ninth and K streets northwest, Friday, January 14, 1910. At 8 o'clock p. m.

Want ads for The Washington Herald may be left at the main office, 734 Fifteenth street, or any branch office, or may be "phoned" to the main office and bill will be sent later for the amount due.